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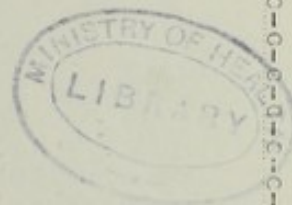
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Urban Council

of the

Borough of Pembroke

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1953.



BOROUGH OF PEMBROKE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1953

To:- His Worship the Mayor and Corporation
of the Borough of Pembroke.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

OFFICERS

Senior Sanitary Inspector - C.R. Sendell,
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector - K.W. Skestes,
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.....

Resigned, September, 1953.

J. Hogg, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.....

Appointed, October, 1953.

Secretary/Shorthand-Typist - Miss S.A. Griffiths,
General Certificate of Education in seven subjects.

Roënt Operative - Wm. D.G. McCarthy.

AREA The area of the Borough of Pembroke is 5,623 acres.

POPULATION The population was estimated to be 12,720.

INHABITED HOUSES The number of inhabited houses in the
Borough at the end of 1953 was estimated at 3,850.

RATEABLE VALUE The rateable value of the Borough at the
1st April, 1953 was £59,983. The sum represented by a
penny rate was estimated to be £243.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The bulk of water supply to the Borough is pumped from Milton Springs to a reservoir at Stephens Green. From there it gravitates to Golden Hill reservoir from which it is distributed throughout the Borough. The springs at Milton, unfortunately, do not give a water of consistent purity and therefore the supply to the Borough is chlorinated and subsequently dechlorinated. The results of samples taken before and after chlorination reveal that this procedure gives the Borough a water supply of satisfactory purity.

The unsatisfactory results of samples taken from Milton Springs may, to some degree, be due to contamination from cesspools and privies in the area. The Pembroke Rural District Council have been approached on the matter and during 1952 a new sewer was laid by them in readiness for the conversion of the premises in the area. So far, however no premises have been connected. When these premises are connected the water from the Springs will undoubtedly show an improvement in purity.

The supply of water remains adequate for the needs of the Borough but the storage capacity of the reservoirs is still insufficient. The Council's scheme for the construction of a new 2,600,000 gallon reservoir in the neighbourhood of Norchard Beacon continued to be held up. However, plans were prepared by the Borough Water Engineer for a 12" duplicate main from Golden Hill Reservoir to Tregennas Hill. This will give a better supply of water to the Bufferland and Pennar areas. It was hoped that work would be begun on this scheme early in 1954. A new 2" Cast Iron Rising main was laid from the Norgens Hill pumping station to replace the existing defective main and a new water main was laid down Rocky Park. Both will improve the water supply in these parts of the Borough.

Complaints continue to be received regarding the inadequate water pressure in the upper areas of the town. This problem, which is becoming more and more acute as new housing development proceeds, will be solved when the Norchard Beacon scheme is completed. Pending the building of the new reservoir the new duplicate 12" main, which will be laid in 1954, will improve the pressure in these areas and will give them a more adequate supply of water.

Regular samples of water were taken during the year from the Council's supply both for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

5 Chemical samples taken from the springs and from various distribution points showed that the water was of excellent organic purity and in only one case was it found to be slightly corrosive. It was, however, somewhat hard and was not likely to give rise to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examinations of water taken direct from Milton Springs showed the water to be unfit for drinking without chlorination. 3 samples were taken all of which were unsatisfactory. However, of 10 samples of water taken in the Borough after chlorination all were satisfactory and showed evidence of adequate chlorination. 3 samples of water were taken from a Private supply supplemented by the Corporation water and all of these were found to be satisfactory.

During the year 3 houses, the water supply to which had previously been drawn from standpipes, were provided with a water supply in pipes in the houses.

The following table shows approximately the number of private dwelling houses, and population drawing water from (a) Corporation supply piped direct to houses (b) Corporation supply by means of a standpipe and (c) private supplies.

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Population</u>
Corporation Supply direct to houses	3,732	12,332
Standpipe	77	259
Private Supplies	<u>41</u>	<u>139</u>
	<u>3,850</u>	<u>12,720</u>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Borough Surveyor's Department began work on the installation of the new electrically operated penstock which will replace the hand operated penstock at the sewer outfall. By the end of the year the work was well advanced.

In addition small drainage improvements were carried out by private persons at 8 premises and in each case the systems were inspected and tested by my department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Good progress was made during the period under review in reducing the number of bucket closets and privies and replacing them by water closets. The conversion of a number of properties in the Pembroke area was almost complete by the end of the year. Several owners and occupiers in both Pembroke and Pembroke Dock took advantage of the Council's offer to pay half of the cost of conversion and went ahead with the provision of water closets at their premises. During the year 3 bucket closets were replaced by water closets and at the end of the year the number of premises with closets of each type was as follows:-

<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Bucket Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>
3,600	161	89

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse collection continued to be carried out by direct labour. A Shelvocke and Drewry 7 cu.yd. refuse freighter and a team of three men, consisting of a driver-loader and two loaders, are employed to carry out this work. Refuse is collected weekly with the exception of certain main roads which are collected twice a week. The refuse is disposed of by means of tipping at Waterloo.

Salvage is also collected once weekly by means of the same vehicle and staff enumerated above. It consists mainly of waste paper and during the year under review I had no difficulty in disposing of this commodity.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a tabular statement showing:-

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of statutory and other notices served during the year.
- (c) The result of the service of such notices.

<u>General Sanitation</u>		<u>Filthy or Verminous Premises</u>	
Water Supply	6	Houses Visited	4
Drainage	201	Revisits	4
Factories	7		
Public Conveniences	40	<u>Meat and Food Inspection</u>	
Refuse Collection	125	Abattoir	356
Refuse Disposal	35	Butchers	42
Accumulation & Deposits		Grocers	74
Rodent Control	53	Ice-Cream Premises	10
Mis. Sanitary Visits	168	Food Preparing Premises	6
Water Samples		Market Stalls	8
Bacteriological	15	Restaurants	4
Chemical	9	Greengrocers and Fruiters	3
Selvaqe	79	N.A.A.F.I.	3
Moveable Dwellings	25	Milk Samples	5
Workshops	1		
Places of Entertainment	2	<u>Infectious Disease</u>	
Mosquito Control	18	T.B. Investigations	25
		Inquiries into I.D. disease	17
<u>Under Public Health Act</u>		Visits re Disinfection	1
Houses Visited	159	<u>Notices Served</u>	
Revisits	1005	Verbal Served	20
		Informal Served	131
<u>Under Housing Act</u>		Statutory Served	22
Houses Visited	429	<u>Notices Complied With</u>	
Revisits	7	Verbal Complied with	12
		Informal Complied with	84
		Statutory Complied with	21

SHOPS AND OFFICES

The volume of other work during the year rendered it impossible for regular inspections of shops and offices to be carried out under the Shops Act, 1950 and the Public Health Act, 1936 respectively.

CAMPING SITES

- 1) The number of sites in the Borough which were used for camping purposes during 1952 was, to the best of my knowledge, 7. One of these was no longer in use at the end of the year.
- 2) There are no camping sites in respect of which Licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.
- 3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the Borough at one time during the summer season was 49.

In connection with the above figures I have to point out that the campers on the above sites were not campers in the ordinary sense of the word but were residents of a more or less permanent or semi-permanent nature. There are no licensed camping sites in the District and the campers at each site are licensed individually to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling. Four sites are occupied by persons of the Gypsy class and are situated some considerable distance from the town. Another site is situated on Crown property. One application for a licence to station and use a moveable dwelling was refused during the period under review on the grounds of lack of amenities and general unsuitability of the site.

There is little doubt that there is now a need for a properly planned and constructed camping site in the Borough and this site, if provided, would add to the amenities of the District.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

In the Borough there are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS

During the year two houses were treated for infestation by bedbugs and two premises treated for infestation by fleas. I am pleased to report that none of these infestations were in Council houses and that up to the present the standard of cleanliness of families rehoused by the Council has been so high that it has not been necessary to inspect their belongings before removal.

On the rare occasions when a case of infestation by bedbugs is discovered the usual practice is for the Council to carry out the work on payment by the person responsible

for the infestation. After disinfection the occupier is advised to notify me immediately if he should see any signs of more bugs. If re-infestation should occur in a very short time the premises would be disinfested again - this time free of charge.

SCHOOLS

There are 8 schools in the Borough. 7 are under the control of the Pembrokeshire County Local Education Authority and 1 is a private school. They all have a piped town water supply, and in each case the sanitary accommodation consists of individual water closet pans connected to the Public Sewer.

Cases of infectious disease among school children are visited and both cases and contacts are excluded, where necessary, in accordance with the recommendations of the Memorandum on 'Closure of and Exclusion from School'.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action was necessary during the year in connection with smoke abatement. No atmospheric pollution readings are taken in the Borough by this department but the following figures were given recently in Parliament for the period January, 1949 to December, 1953.

Site	Smoke (milligrams per 100 cubic metres)
Burnley-Parkes Lane	22
Glasgow-Central	33
Manchester-Rusholme	26
Salford- Regent Road	54
Squires Gate	6
Pembroke Dock	1
Stornoway	1
Wadebridge- St. Eval	1
West Raynham	2

From this table it can be seen that the purity of the atmosphere in the Borough compares favourably with that of Stornoway on the island of Lewis and Wadebridge near the Cornish Coast, both of which are readings showing an atmosphere of exceptional purity.

HOUSING

The general standard of housing in the Borough remained poor. There were a lot of small poor-class cottages many of which were in a bad condition. The task of bringing these houses up to a satisfactory standard will take some years to accomplish. Because of the low

rents charged on these properties many owners were finding it increasingly difficult to finance the extensive repairs needed. Difficulties in finding new accommodation hampered the demolition of old houses which cannot be economically repaired.

The Council, however, continued its housing programme and during the year another 44 permanent houses were completed. This brought the total number of Corporation houses at 31st December to 442 made up as follows:-

<u>PEMBROKE AREA</u>	<u>PEMBROKE DOCK AREA</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Permanent</u>		
Green Mesdon 80	Ferry Road 44	
Shoulder of Mutton 142	Hawkestone Road 76	
	<u>222</u>	<u>120</u> 342
<u>Temporary</u>		
Jograms 16	Britannia Estate 84	<u>100</u>
		<u>442</u>

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

- (a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 171
- (ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1011
- (b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932..... 5
- (ii) Number of inspection made for the purpose 9
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 5
- (d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 146

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... 78

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners..... Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.. Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 22

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners..... 21
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 3

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit.. Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... Nil

4. HOUSING ACT 1936 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING

(a)

(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... Not known

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein..... Not known

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein..... Not known

(b)

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... Nil

(c)

(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 5

(ii) Number of persons (equivalent adults) concerned in such cases..... 30

(d)

Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... Nil

The Council rehoused 74 families during the year. The total number of persons rehoused was approximately 252. The system of routine inspection of Council Houses by this Department introduced in the latter part of 1952 continued. No formal action had to be taken for want of cleanliness or infringement of tenancy agreement. The standard of cleanliness in a small number of houses was found to be below the general standard of the estate. A verbal notice to the tenants of these houses was sufficient in each case to improve conditions. Apart from these cases the standard of cleanliness and orderliness was found to be extremely high.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

17 Dairymen are trading in the Borough as shown below:-

Producer/Retailers	11
" " T.T.	4
Distributors	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>17</u>

From the table it will be seen that 4 dairymen produce Tuberculin Tested milk - the rest producing ordinary milk. One distributor bottles his milk in the Borough whilst the other has a pasteurising plant situated outside the Borough and retails both Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested pasteurised milk in the District.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the inspection of farms and other premises where milk is produced.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Public Abattoir continued to be the only slaughterhouse in the Borough and the slaughtering carried out under contract for the Ministry of Food. During the year consideration was given and plans prepared for a new wing to act as a W.M.S.A. depot. However in view of the announcement by the Ministry of Food that meat would be removed from rationing in July, 1954, the start on the building of this depot was postponed because of the uncertainty for the need of such a building in the future. Consideration was also given by the Council to the provision of a boiler and hot water system to provide water for the scalding of pigs and for general slaughtering requirements. The Council also decided to purchase a pig scalding tank and to provide a second cattle slaughtering bay with a second electric hoist. This improvement will further modernise and add to the already greatly improved facilities available for slaughtering and dressing all animals. This new improvement was carried out early in the new year.

The following table shows that 9,395 animals were slaughtered and that the carcass and organs of each animal was inspected for diseased condition, a total of 356 visits being made to the abattoir for this purpose.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number killed	914	223	918	6,224	1,116	9,395
Number inspected	914	223	918	6,224	1,116	9,395

All Diseases except
Tuberculosis

Whole Carcasses condemned	2	15	3	19	4	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	507	103	4	688	30	1332
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	55.7%	52.2%	0.7%	11.35%	3.22%	

Tuberculosis
Only

Whole Carcasses condemned	6	5	1	-	2	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	83	38	0	-	77	198
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.75%	19.05%	0.11%	-	6.82%	

During the year an estimated total of 1,340,823 lb of meat and offal was dealt with at the Abattoir of this 31,594 lb. equivalent to 2.4 % was condemned.

I have to point out that the number of animals affected with Tuberculosis was considerably higher than that in the year 1951 but only slightly above the number for 1952. This was no doubt due to the fact that the slaughtering of reactors under the Tuberculosis (South West Wales Eradication Area) Order, 1952 continued throughout the year.

The following table shows the percentage of animals of each kind affected by Tuberculosis during the last three years

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1951	3.8%	21.1%	-	-	2%
1952	8.1%	28.8%	0.32%	-	5.98%
1953	9.75%	19.05%	0.11%	-	6.82%

FOOD SHOPS

132 visits were made to food shops during the year. A total of 2153 lb of food was condemned in addition to the meat and offal condemned at the Public Abattoir.

MARKET

8 The Pembroke Dock Market was held weekly and visits were made during the year.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND OTHER FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

10 visits were paid to various food preparing premises and advice and suggestions in connection with food hygiene were offered where necessary.

ICE-CREAM

10 visits were paid to premises licensed for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream. Here again advice as to the best methods of preparation, storage and sale was given where necessary.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The bulk of the Food and Drugs Act sampling is at present being carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Pembrokeshire County Council and by the Pembrokeshire Police. The Police are carrying out sampling in connection with milk adulteration while the Weights and Measures Department sample other foods.

Weights and Measures Department

The following table shows that 22 samples of food other than milk were taken in the Borough during the year:-

<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. taken</u>
Beans	1	Lard	1
Brislings	1	Margarine	2
Butter	2	Mermite	1
Custard Powder	1	Mustard	1
Epsom Salts	1	Pork Sausage	1
Fish Paste	1	Sardines	1
Ginger	1	Sauce	1

<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>
Suger	2
Tapioca	1
Tee	2
Tomato Ketchup	1

All of these samples proved to be genuine and in a wholesome condition with the exception of one sample of Pork Sausage.

PEMBROKESHIRE POLICE

32 samples of milk were taken during the year by the Pembrokeshire Police. One of these samples proved to be below standard.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of food are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Carmarthen and by H.J. Evens Esq., B.Sc., F.R.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst, Bank Lane, Carmarthen.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAN)

There are no shellfish beds or layings in the Borough.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

One case of food poisoning occurred in the Borough during the period under review. The causative organism was found to be *Salmonella Typhimurium*. It was an isolated case and although every effort was made, we were unable to trace the source of the infection.

G E N E R A L

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

One case of Scarlet Fever and 14 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. 16 premises were fumigated after cases of Tuberculosis.

COMPLAINTS

436 complaints were received during the year and the appropriate action was taken in each case.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control continued during the year under review and the Council's Rodent Operative surveyed 3,750 premises and carried out a total of 173 campaigns against rodents. The number of campaigns carried out was 37 greater than the previous year's figures, an increase of 27%. This indicates a greater tendency on the part of the general public to report the presence of rodents; thus enabling the department to deal more readily with the destruction of rats and mice. It is estimated that approximately 4740 rodents were destroyed in 1953.

Continued use was made during the year of the new rodenticide, Warferin, which was first tried in the

Borough during 1952. Werferin is not a poison but a blood anti-coagulant. Its effect is to reduce the clotting power of the rodent's blood to such a degree that the small, naturally occurring, internal haemorrhages in the rodent's internal organs do not heal and the rodent gradually loses strength, becomes comatose, and eventually dies a painless death in two to six days. Werferin is said to be harmless, even in large single doses, to the larger animals and man and because of its painless action it does not produce 'bait shyness' in rodents. Results produced by the use of this new rodenticide have been extremely good and there is little doubt that a major part of rodent destruction work in the future will be carried out with Werferin.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that animals kept for sale as pets are housed in humane and healthy conditions. One licence under this Act was issued in the period under review.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

There were 15 non power factories in the Borough and 63 mechanical power factories, making a total of 78. In addition there were 9 other premises to which the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 apply. Pressure of work prevented regular inspections of factories being carried out but 7 inspections were made.

In no case was any want of cleanliness, overcrowding, unreasonable temperature, inadequate ventilation, ineffective drainage of floors, or insufficient, unsuitable, defective or not separate sanitary conveniences discovered.

To the best of my knowledge no outwork was carried on in the Borough.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen I would take this opportunity of thanking you and the Chief Officers of the Corporation for the help and co-operation afforded to me during the year. I should also like to express my gratitude for the assistance afforded to me by the members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.R. Sandell, M.R. Sen. I., M.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

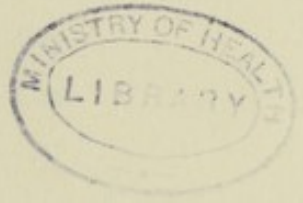
Sanitary Department,
Municipal Offices,
Pembroke Dock.
14th February, 1955.



WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.
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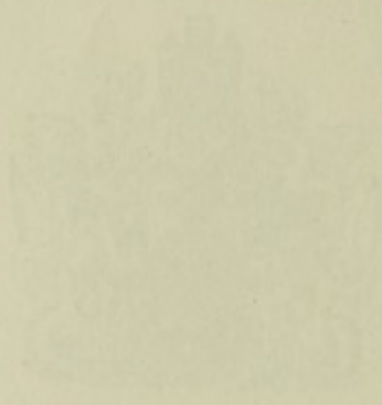
Town Council



of the

Borough of Pembroke

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL
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B O R O U G H O F P E M B R O K E

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1953

To His Worship the Mayor, and Corporation
of the Borough of Pembroke.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year ended
31st December, 1953.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Population (Registrar General's Estimate) 1953
..... 12,720

There is an increase of 70 compared with the estimated
figure for 1952, which was 12,650.

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	148	109	257
Illegitimate	5	6	11
Total Births	153	115	268

Birth Rate

This was 21.07 per 1000 of the population compared
with 16.7 for the County of Pembroke and 15.5 for the whole
of England and Wales. The Birth Rate for 1952 was 19.29.

Still Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

This was 0.23 per 1000 of the population or 11.2 per
1000 live births compared with 26.5 per 1000 live births in the
County of Pembroke, and 22.4 per 1000 live births in the whole
of England and Wales.

Infant Mortality

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year of age,
of which 6 were under 4 weeks old. The Infant Mortality
was 29.85 per 1000 live births, compared with a rate of 25.3
for the County of Pembroke, and 26.8 for the whole of England
and Wales. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Borough is thus
higher than in 1952, when it was 24.6, and very slightly higher
than in 1951 when it was 29.52.

Three of the infant deaths were due to prematurity,
two of these being twins delivered by Caesarean section because
of the serious condition of the Mother. One death was due to
birth injuries, one to atelectasis, or failure of the lungs to
expand, and one to erythroblastosis foetalis which may cause
the death of the baby in spite of ante-natal investigations of
the Rh condition of the Mother's blood. These six deaths all
occurred within the first week of life.

One death due to broncho-pneumonia occurred at ten
months, and one baby of eleven months was accidentally suffocated.

Deaths

The total number of deaths from all causes was 158.

The Death Rate was therefore 12.42 per 1000 of the population, compared with 11.74 in the County of Pembroke, and 11.4 in the whole of England and Wales. The rate in 1952 was 12.49.

The causes of Death were:-

	Male	Female
Total (all causes)	87	71
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	1
Infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant diseases	19	16
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	5
Coronary disease, angina.	9	5
Hypertension with heart disease	3	-
Other heart disease	16	19
Other circulatory disease	4	-
Influenza	-	1
Pneumonia	2	5
Bronchitis	3	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	12
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-
All other accidents	3	3

The two most common causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation (35.4%) and various forms of malignant disease (22 %)

50% of the total deaths were of persons over 70 years of age, and approximately half of these were over 80 years old.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Poliomyelitis	7	Meningococcal Meningitis	2
Paratyphoid B	1	Food Poisoning	1
Measles	136	Whooping Cough	52
Erysipelas	4	Pneumonia	15
		Scarlet Fever	1

All the seven cases notified as suffering from Poliomyelitis were admitted to the West Wales Isolation Hospital, Tumble, where one of the cases was not confirmed. Of the six confirmed cases, one had no paralysis, four small children had slight paralysis from which they all made a good recovery, and one young woman had a moderate degree of paralysis, which left some residual weakness of one leg, necessitating orthopaedic after-care.

No direct or indirect connection could be found between these cases.

Of the two cases of meningitis notified, one was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and found there to be suffering from influenza.

The case of Paratyphoid B became infected in another area, and was found on a routine check of contacts of a patient in that area. The case was isolated and treated at home, where no contacts developed the disease.

There were an unusually large number of notifications of pneumonia. Six cases, all of children under 2 years old, were notified during January 1953, and five of them were admitted to the Meyrick Hospital for treatment because of the severity of their symptoms, and because it was thought that they might be cases of virus pneumonia. Fortunately, all these babies made a good recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS

17 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, and 3 cases of non-respiratory infection were notified during the year. Eight of the respiratory and two of the non-respiratory cases were admitted to Hospital during the year, while six cases previously notified were also admitted.

There were five deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis, one of them being a case notified during the year. This gave a death rate of 0.39 per 1000 population, compared with 0.20 for the whole of England and Wales.

The notification rate is nearly double that of 1952, probably due to the greater number of early cases recognised by chest X-ray, which is becoming a routine procedure in all persons with doubtful chest symptoms.

The financial help given by the National Assistance Board in paying the additional rent when tuberculosis cases need better living conditions, has been of great benefit in making re-housing possible.

No Mass Radiography was carried out during 1953, but it is anticipated that there will be another visit of the Mass Radiography Unit in the Autumn of 1954.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES, PART III

Care of Mothers and Young Children

This service is undertaken by the County Council. Ante-natal supervision is provided by the District-Nurse Midwives and by the patient's own Doctor. A maternity outfit is provided by the County Council for all home confinements.

There is a Child Welfare Centre at Pembroke Dock staffed by a Medical Officer and the Health Visitor and District-Nurse-Midwives.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

There are three District-Nurse Midwives in the Borough. The Midwifery Service is provided by the County Council, through the agency of the County Nursing Association, which is supervised by the County Nursing Officer under the direction of the County Medical Officer.

Health Visiting Service

There was one whole-time Health Visitor and School Nurse in the Borough, working under the supervision of the County Nursing Officer.

Home Nursing

The three District-Nurse-Midwives are responsible for the home-nursing in the area, under the direction of the local General Practitioners.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION

Records were received of 102 primary vaccinations and of 42 secondary vaccinations. This means that approximately 38% of the babies are vaccinated, a slight decrease on last year's figures.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Records were received of 144 completed immunisations and of 187 reinforcing injections.

The immunisation rate therefore shows a decline; but this is accounted for by the prevalence of poliomyelitis during the summer months, when the doctors were advised to discontinue immunisation temporarily.

Both immunisation and vaccination records are paid for by the County Council, and carried out by the local doctors.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE

This is the responsibility of the County Council, which has seven ambulances in the County, and an arrangement for the provision of cars for "sitting cases".

In 1953 the Pembroke Dock Ambulance dealt with 509 stretcher cases, and 1,371 sitting cases, in 791 journeys, during which it travelled 40,747 miles.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Organiser employed by the County Council is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the service. The service endeavours to provide domestic assistance in households where such help is required on account of sickness and old age, and where there are no relatives able to do the work. It is of great value in reducing admissions to Hospital and to Part III accommodation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47:- Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

There was no necessity to report any case to the Council for action during the year. The co-operation of the Welfare Officer and the Home Help Organiser made it possible to arrange for the care of several cases, while more old people now appear ready to avail themselves of institutional care.

FOOD

A great deal of time is spent by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors in the maintenance of high standards in food handling and storage. The sampling of milk and cream, both fresh and tinned, and of ice-cream, takes up much time, but is an invaluable service to the community.

The Borough is fortunate in having the services of two Sanitary Inspectors, both of whom are keenly interested in this aspect of their work.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the co-operation of other officials of the Council, and in particular, your senior Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Dorothy M. Griffiths,

District M.O.H.

Civic Centre,
TENBY.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance sheet at the end of the year. It also shows the assets and liabilities of the organization.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative matters of the organization. It shows the work done by the various departments and the progress of the work. It also shows the results of the various committees and the work done by the staff.

The fourth part of the report deals with the general remarks and the conclusions of the report. It shows the progress of the work and the results achieved. It also shows the plans for the future and the work to be done in the next year.